effective relocation assistance in real property acquisitions for Federal and federally assisted programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S. 1202. A bill to enable Federal home loan banks to implement their services to their member institutions by establishing a secondary marketing facility for participations in conventional home mortgage loans; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. SPARKMAN when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. HARTKE (for himself, Mr. LONG of Missouri, and Mr. BURDICK):

S. 1203. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to authorize and facilitate the deduction from gross income by teachers of the expenses of education (including certain travel) undertaken by them, and to provide a uniform method of proving entitlement to such deduction; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. HARTKE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 1204. A bill to amend section 312 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that malignant lymphoma developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service connected; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1205. A bill for the relief of Dr. Darius Khorsand;

S. 1206. A bill for the relief of Dr. Redentor J. G. Pagtalunan; and

S. 1207. A bill for the relief of Dr. Floriano P. Brion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE:

S. 1208. A bill to establish a Commission on Congressional Reorganization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 1209. A bill for the relief of Sp. Manuel D. Racelis; and

S. 1210. A bill for the relief of Clyde Bruce Aitchison, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. MORSE when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT TO BRING ABOUT THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION BY PEOPLES OF LATVIA, LITHUANIA, AND ESTONIA

Mr. RIBICOFF submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 21) favoring action by the President to bring about the right of self-determination by the peoples of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. RIBICOFF, which appears under a separate heading.)

ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE BALTIC QUESTION

Mr. ALLOTT submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 22) favoring certain action by the United Nations on the Baltic question, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. ALLOTT, which apears under a separate heading.)

MODIFICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY STATUTES

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference four bills which modify our social security statutes. An increase in social security benefits is overdue, and I hope and expect that this Congress will move to remedy that situation. I personally regretted that action was deferred last year.

Because I think we all recognize that some adjustment of the present allowances is in order and because various proposals have been submitted to provide for a percentage or dollar increase in benefits, I shall not introduce a bill on this subject. Instead, I am submitting four bills to call attention to other features of our social security laws which need attention and modification even though they involve somewhat fewer people.

First. I believe there should be an increase in the social security outside earnings limitation. Under existing law, a recipient is permitted to earn up to $1,200 in income without incurring a benefit reduction. Once he exceeds this limitation, his benefits are reduced by $1 for every $2 he earns up to $1,700. He loses $1 for every $1 earned over that amount. My bill would raise the $1,200 limitation to $1,800 which I think is a far more realistic figure. There would be a $1 reduction in benefits for every $1 earned thereafter.

Second. I am submitting a measure which would extend payment of child insurance benefits from age 18 to age 22 providing the individual is attending school. The present statute permits a child to receive these benefits up to age 18 providing that he is a child of an insured parent who has died, is retired, or is disabled.

When this law was passed in 1939, it was assumed that by age 18 a child would be able to support himself. However, as the demand for more complex and technical jobs in our modern society has increased, the role of higher education has become more important. As a result, there has been a substantial rise in enrollment in post-high school educational institutions. This has lengthened the dependency of a child on his family. By extending child insurance benefits to age 22, my proposal would encourage an individual whose insured parent has died, retired, or has become disabled to continue his education and to compete more effectively for a position requiring special skills or training.

My third bill would allow payment of widow's benefits to certain widows who are totally and permanently disabled regardless of age or whether they have a child in care. Under existing law, a widow can receive these benefits only if she is age 62 or has a child in care.

Finally, my fourth measure would reduce the waiting period for disability benefits from 6 to 4 months. In many instances, the 6-month waiting period has imposed severe financial hardships on a family and has precluded a disabled person from receiving adequate medical assistance at a time when he needed it.

I believe the proposals have merit and that they would correct certain inadequacies and inequities in our social security laws as they exist today. I hope they will be favorably considered and that all of them will be enacted by the 89th Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills will be received and appropriately referred.

The bills, introduced by Mr. SALTONSTALL, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

S. 1175. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to $1,800 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits payable to them under such title;

S. 1176. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to permit child's insurance benefits to continue after age 18 in the case of certain children who are full-time students after attaining such age;

S. 1177. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit certain disabled widows to become entitled to widow's insurance benefits thereunder prior to attainment of age 62; and

S. 1178. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 6 to 4 months the length of the waiting period which must elapse before a disabled individual can become entitled to disability benefits thereunder.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Federal Firearms Act. The bill would restrict the importation into the United States of foreign-made and military surplus firearms and heavy ornance weapons.

I urge that my colleagues give this measure careful and urgent consideration. Unless they do, an influx into the United States of assorted machineguns, mortars, bazookas, antitank guns, cannons and flamethrowers, will continue unabated and we will see increasing acts of violence throughout the land. The extremists are getting bolder by the day as evidenced by the plot to destroy our cherished monuments to democracy which the New York Police Department uncovered just this week. To paraphrase a recent editorial cartoon decrying the availability to fanatics of heavy weaponry, "Yesterday the United Nations. Tomorrow the U.S. Capitol?"

The importation of foreign-made and military surplus firearms is an area with which I have been concerned during the past 4 years. This is due to the fact that, for the most part, these foreign imports are subsequently sold via the mail-order common-carrier route.

Our subcommittee investigations into the interstate traffic in mail-order firearms, and the importation of foreign-made and military surplus firearms, has clearly demonstrated this.

There is no doubt in my mind that these firearms are significant factors contributing to the problem of the indiscriminate and often illegal sale of mail-order firearms to juveniles and adult criminals.

I knew that if we were to ever curtail this clandestine traffic, regulation of the

importation of these firearms would be essential.

My bill, which is the result of years of intensive study and investigation, would accomplish this. If enacted into law, it would:

First. Require an importer to obtain a license for the importation of firearms, subject to certain standards set forth in the bill and would make it unlawful to import firearms without first obtaining a license. Each separate importation would require the importer to obtain such a license.

Second. Make it unlawful to receive any firearm which has been imported in violation of the provisions of the Federal Firearms Act, as amended by this bill.

The standards which are set forth in the bill specify, in brief, the following:

First. That firearms to be imported were for lawful purpose and were adequately identified so that records of disposition could be kept; and

Second. That the firearms are to be imported for scientific or research purposes, or as a sample for licensed dealers and manufacturers, or pursuant to chapter 401 of title 10 of the United States Code, which allows importation for training or competition purposes. Or—

Third. That the firearms are designed or intended particularly for target shooting or sporting purposes and are so unique or unusual that a comparable firearm could not be obtained in the United States. Or—

Fourth. That the importation of a specific firearm or group of firearms would be in the public interest.

The effect of this bill would be to eliminate the importation of all military surplus firearms and most of the small-caliber pistols and revolvers presently flooding this country. I refer here to weapons such as the .22-caliber "roscoe" which is a weapon frequently found in the hands of juveniles and criminals.

I would like to make it perfectly clear that it is not my intention to impose an outright prohibition on the importation of all firearms, but rather to restrict the importation of those firearms which we have found to be sold mail-order and which end up in the hands of juvenile delinquents and adult criminals. I refer here to the general category of military surplus firearms and to the inexpensive small-caliber pistols and revolvers.

I cite this point because I believe that sporting firearms such as those manufactured in Belgium by Browning Industries, Inc., a well-known and respected arms firm, are usually not involved in the traffic to which I have just referred.

Up to this point, our investigation has uncovered the following facts with regard to the total number of firearms imported into the United States. Because the tabulation of voluminous records is still continuing, the record is not, as yet, complete. Thus, the figures which I cite are only indications of the staggering volume of firearms imported into this country.

During 1963 and 1964, 2,301,491 firearms were imported into the United States from England, Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. When this total is broken down as to types of firearms, we find that 1,050,993 pistols and revolvers, and 1,251,471 rifles and shotguns were imported. This does not include the tens of thousands of firearms which have been imported as parts, components, or scrap metal.

We have found further that:

Newly manufactured small-caliber firearms have been and are being imported in greater and greater numbers each year.

Surplus military firearms discarded by foreign governments have been increasingly dumped in the United States. In fact, we appear to be the dumping ground for 75 percent of the world's supply of surplus military firearms.

Included in this dumping are firearms from Russia and the Communist bloc countries of Eastern Europe.

There is a central repository in Bulgaria to which the bloc countries are shipping all of their surplus military weapons.

The United States is the target for these weapons which are being sold through dummy corporations set up in Western Europe to handle the sale and shipment of these weapons.

Some of these bloc countries, originally tried to ship huge quantities of these surplus guns—as many as a million in one shipment—to the United States. This was prevented by our Government. Now they have resorted to selling them in small quantities through these corporations set up in Western Europe. These corporations are a subterfuge for these sales. One of the gunrunners presently under investigation by the subcommittee, an American national, is the head of one of these companies.

Some of these imported firearms being advertised through mail-order houses include the Russian M40 Tokarev, 7.62 caliber which is a semiautomatic weapon. Another is the Russian model 9130, 7.62 caliber. Another is the Russian Nagant revolver, caliber 7.62 which is the Russian secret police revolver that sells mail order for $49.95. These are typical of the weapons which are now for sale and which have been seized in cities throughout the country including New York, Washington, Chicago, and Pittsburgh.

In most cases the cost of these firearms to the American purchaser is relatively minimal when compared with the price of a domestically manufactured firearm. This I point out appeals to the youngster.

I contend that this voluminous influx of firearms eventually sold in the United States for a fraction of domestically produced firearms is not in the public interest and should be curtailed.

Many of the imported firearms which have been examined by firearms experts at the subcommittee's request have been discarded as being inferior to American made firearms. We have been told that many of the imports are of poor quality and are as dangerous to the user as they may be to the person who is often threatened or assaulted with these firearms.

However, I would like to make clear the fact that their lethal capabilities go unquestioned.

The testimony of Franklin Orth, executive vice president of the National Rifle Association, before the subcommittee with regard to the imported mail-order firearms is of particular relevance.

I quote from his statement before the Senate Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee on May 2, 1963:

> For the most part, this traffic in firearms involves the relatively inexpensive imported pistols and revolvers that are advertised in many cheap pulp magazines throughout the country. As a matter of information for the committee, the National Rifle Association has conducted product-evaluation studies of many of these handguns and has found them to be largely worthless for sporting purposes. As a matter of policy, we do not accept their advertising in the American Rifleman, the official journal of the association.

An excerpt of a letter from C. R. Hellstrom, former president of Smith & Wesson to W. H. Parker, chief of police of Los Angeles, is of particular significance with regard to the quality of the imported military surplus firearms.

Mr. Hellstrom stated in his letter:

> We made over three-quarters of a million lend-lease guns for Great Britain alone, not to mention contracts with Canada, South Africa, and other Commonwealth countries. After the war these guns were sold by their respective governments as surplus and through devious channels they have found their way into the United States where they are being rebored and converted to popular calibers and sold at cut-rate prices. Such guns are, of course, unsafe and a detriment to our reputation since they carry our original trademarks.

Mr. President, I believe that the above statement needs no elaboration. What burden does this traffic in imported firearms impose upon our already overburdened law enforcement machinery? I believe that there is a serious and sometimes destructive effect on law enforcement because of this staggering flow of imported weapons.

Many such firearms, because of the lack of complete identifying characteristics, are difficult, if not impossible, to trace by law enforcement officers subsequent to their use in the commission of crime. Samples of these firearms in the possession of the subcommittee do not have identifying marks such as serial numbers or the manufacturers' names imprinted on them.

When we couple these facts with minimal cost and the relative ease and anonymity of purchase via mail order, then the appeal to the juvenile and adult criminal is apparent and, in fact, borne out by the following cases, which portray the tragic results of the misuse of imported weapons:

The assassination of the President of the United States was perpetrated by a man armed with a foreign made and imported Carcano rifle. This gun cost the importer $1.12.

A 15-year-old youngster allegedly shot and killed his father, mother, and sister with a foreign-made, imported .38 caliber revolver on January 30, 1965, in Baltimore. He purchased the gun from a mail-order house in Los Angeles.

On February 4, 1965, a student at the University of California allegedly shot and killed his biology instructor with a foreign-made Walther P–38 pistol. He

purchased his gun from a mail-order house in Alexandria, Va.

In September 1964, the FBI subsequent to the arrest of alleged civil rights agitators in Mississippi seized four Russian Army Tokarev semiautomatic rifles, which had been shipped into that area by one of the country's largest importers of firearms.

In December of 1964, the country was shocked by the attempted shelling of the United Nations with a German World War II mortar which has been traced to a firm in New Jersey.

In October of 1964, as a result of a feared assassination attempt on President Johnson, a cache of automatic firearms including foreign weapons was seized by authorities near Corpus Christi, Tex.

In November of 1963, a Finnish antitank gun was taken from three youths in New Jersey who were discovered shelling nearby farm buildings.

Mr. President, the cases which I have cited clearly demonstrate the disastrous impact which these foreign imports have on law and order in this country when they are misused.

There is no doubt that the problems arising from these weapons will not be resolved until the Federal Government enacts the necessary remedial legislation.

This bill is a step in that direction.

I express the hope that it will receive favorable and speedy action by both Houses of Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that this bill be left at the desk for 5 days so that other Senators who wish to do so will have an opportunity to join as cosponsors, and that the text of the bill be reprinted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk for 5 days as requested by the Senator from Connecticut, and will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1180) to amend the Federal Firearms Act, introduced by Mr. DODD, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Firearms Act is amended by renumbering sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of such Act as sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 and by inserting immediately after section 4 the following new section:

"SEC. 5. (a) (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to import or bring into the United States or any possession thereof any firearm for which a license to import or bring into the United States is required under subsection (b) of this section unless such person has first obtained a license from the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in such subsection to so import or bring in such firearm.

"(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly receive any firearm which has been imported or brought into the United States or any possession thereof in violation of the provisions of this section.

"(b) Any person desiring to import or bring a firearm into the United States or a possession thereof shall, in addition to complying with all other applicable provisions of law, obtain a license from the Secretary of the Treasury for the importation or bringing in of such firearm. Licenses required under this subsection shall be issued in such form or manner and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe. No license shall be issued under the provisions of this subsection unless it has been established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the firearm is to be imported or brought in for a lawful purpose, and is adequately identified in such manner that proper records of its importation and disposition may be maintained—

"(1) that such firearm is being imported or brought in for scientific or research purposes, or as a sample for a licensed manufacturer or licensed dealer, or is for use in connection with competition or training pursuant to chapter 401 of title 10 of the United States Code, or

"(2) that the firearm to be imported or brought in is particularly designed and intended for target shooting or sporting purposes and is unique or so unusual in design or workmanship that a comparable firearm cannot be obtained in the United States or a possession thereof, or

"(3) that the importation or bringing in of such firearm is in the public interest."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective on the first day of the second month beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I send to the desk a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the additional estate tax the estates of members of the Armed Forces killed in Vietnam and to forgive unpaid income taxes owed by such Armed Forces members.

I ask unanimous consent that this bill lie on the table until Wednesday next for additional cosponsors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the table as requested.

The bill (S. 1181) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the additional estate tax the estates of members of the Armed Forces killed in Vietnam and to forgive unpaid income taxes owed by such members, introduced by Mr. TOWER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, as I said when upon introducing my Vietnam GI bill earlier in the year, this Nation, throughout its history, has extended special benefits to its servicemen who face combat conditions in our defense. This bill would give to the serviceman and his family benefits heretofore given. I feel it is only right we do so again.

AMENDMENT OF HOUSING ACT OF 1937

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I send to the desk, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Housing Act of 1937, to authorize the purchase of units in low-rent housing projects by resident tenants.

Under my proposal, a public housing tenant could count monthly rentals over a 3-year period, as a downpayment on his individual unit, and thus purchase it for himself and family.

For many years now, our public housing law has posed an almost insolvable problem for the Congress. No suitable substitute for public housing has been found; and of course, no one has seriously advocated discontinuance of the program.

Aside from the billions that public housing is costing and will cost far into the future, the existing practices in public housing tend to destroy the desire or interest of hundreds of thousands of families to participate in that great American privilege of property ownership—and property ownership is the greatest of all deterrents to communism.

I believe there should be an inducement to every public housing occupant to buy a home. My proposal makes it practical for him to do so. The enactment of this legislation can lead to the eventual elimination of public housing as we know it today; I am hopeful it will lead to actual homeownership for hundreds of thousands of presently uninspired occupants of public housing.

The proposal I make, which would allow the balance of the sales price to be covered by a condominium-type mortgage, would also be made available to each new occupant of a public housing unit.

Mr. President, I ask that my bill lie on the table until Wednesday next for cosponsors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill lie on the table as requested.

The bill (S. 1182) to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to authorize the purchase of units in low-rent housing projects by the tenants thereof, introduced by Mr. TOWER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

URBAN RENEWAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to require that a locality which receives Federal urban renewal funds repay such funds out of increased tax revenues derived by the locality, as a result of the urban renewal redevelopment. The bill calls for a payment of only 10 percent of the amount of this increased revenue.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1183) to require localities receiving assistance under title I of the Housing Act of 1949 to make annual payments to the United States out of increased tax revenues derived as a result of the redevelopment made possible by such assistance, introduced by Mr. TOWER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, under present law, cities have been double gainers in the urban renewal program. The first gain comes when the Urban Renewal Administration pays two-thirds of the cost of rebuilding a certain section of a city, generally a codeless, unplanned,

unkept section. The second gain comes when the urban renewal area, after being rebuilt and subsequently resold, is required to pay to the city substantially increased taxes.

It has been shown that some cities are, or plan to, relieve their respective tax burdens through the use of these additional taxes, which of course, have been made possible through taxes paid by all of the taxpayers.

The Urban Renewal Administration has been using, as one of its primary selling points to prospective urban renewal recipients, the fact that said recipient can actually make money by participating in the program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that selected comparison statistics, showing increased valuation figures prepared by the Urban Renewal Administration in June of 1963, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statistics were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

	Before	After
Washington, D.C.	$592,016	$4,486,221
Detroit	70,000	512,000
Chicago	2,321,442	4,794,368
Calexico, Calif.	4,400	16,400
Norfolk	165,000	375,000
Oakland	49,000	195,000

REBUILT SOUTHWEST BOOSTS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TAX RECEIPTS

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, the rebuilding of Southwest Washington is moving rapidly toward completion, says the District Redevelopment Land Agency.

In its just-issued annual report for the 1963–64 fiscal year, the RLA says about 85 percent of the new dwellings planned for the former slum area will either be completed or under construction by next June 30.

The Agency said rebuilt parts of the Southwest already are yielding more taxes to the city than did the entire section when it was a slum.

In 1953, when renewal began, the city collected $592,016 in real estate taxes on properties within the project area, the report said.

In 1964, it said $881,535 was collected, of which $618,892 was paid by developers of the new Southwest. Most of the remainder was paid by the RLA on properties it owns.

During the fiscal year that ended last June 30, construction began on buildings containing 1,582 dwelling units, more than had been started in any previous year, it was reported.

The Agency said that 97.9 percent of the 2,441 completed units in the area have been rented or sold. "The success of this residential area seems assured," the report said.

Eventually, the new Southwest is to have 5,862 dwelling units housing about 12,000 people.

In addition to residential construction, a number of other buildings in the Southwest have been completed. They include 14 commercial buildings, several churches, a theater, 3 large Federal office buildings, and large segments of new highways.

I am advised that the URA will soon have up-to-date statistics on such increased valuation in renewal areas throughout the country. Their most recent figures, presented to the Banking and Currency Committee last year, based on 403 projects in which development had begun or was completed, shows a 427 percent increase in assessed valuation, that is from $575 million to $3,031 billion.

I feel my proposal is a reasonable and practical one. Every urban renewal project tax increase would be shared with taxpayers throughout the country. And not only would 10 percent of the tax profits be repaid, but my proposal could eventually create a revolving fund that would carry the urban renewal program without reaching further into the Federal Treasury for more tax funds as is done now every year.

JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS BY HEW

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Montana, [Mr. METCALF], I send to the desk a bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for judicial review of administrative actions by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

At present the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act do not contain any provision for appeal to the courts by the States from administrative decisions of HEW. As in many other Federal programs under this act the States are required to submit plans for the approval of HEW. The Department's decision as to whether the plans meet Federal criteria are at present unreviewable. If a State wishes to contest the Department's determination that its State plan does not comply with the Federal requirement, the State is then faced with the threat of the withholding of the Federal funds, which would impose a severe penalty upon the recipients of welfare.

In a comparable situation just last year, the Congress provided for judicial review of decisions to withhold aid under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Similarly, in the Higher Education Act of 1963 decisions of HEW were made judicially reviewable, and in S. 370, the pending primary and secondary education bill and S. 1, the current Anderson-Gore-Javits medicare bill, such a provision is also recommended by the administration. With judicial review in all these statutes affecting the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, I can see no reason why the Social Security Act should be an exception.

The problem of unreviewability under the Social Security Act has been particularly acute for my own State of New York, which within the last 2 years had a difference of opinion with HEW over the wisdom of applying new Federal procedures for checking the eligibility of public welfare recipients. It was New York State's position that its requirements were already more stringent than those sought to be enforced in the new Federal program under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1962, and that, therefore, it was not the intent of Congress to displace the more effective State procedures where they already existed. However, since the State had no forum in which to appeal the adverse HEW decision, it reluctantly complied rather than face the withholding of Federal funds. Had the provision which I am now introducing been in the law, the matter could have been taken to a U.S. district court in New York so that the intent of Congress could have been judicially determined in accordance with due process of law. Other States have also had the same type of problem.

I offered this proposal as S. 3787 in the 87th Congress and as an amendment to the Social Security Act amendments adopted in 1962 and, when the latter was considered on the Senate floor, I was assured by the manager of the bill that my amendment would be given separate consideration by the Finance Committee at the earliest opportunity. I would very much hope that at long last in this Congress the provision would be finally given prompt attention, particularly in view of its recent history on other bills I have just outlined.

On February 16, Congressman THOMAS B. CURTIS reintroduced his parallel bill in the other body as H.R. 4945. Congressman CURTIS has also sought this type of provision for a number of years as a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

I am very pleased to note that in its May 1964 report on public assistance the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations recommended enactment of just such a provision as this. I ask unanimous consent that there be included in the record the pertinent excerpts from the Commission's report on this subject.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHAPTER V—SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS IN THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

This chapter deals with the pros and cons of certain alternatives that have been suggested for improving Federal-State relations in the public assistance programs.

A. JUDICIAL REVIEW

States have no appeal from decisions by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare declaring a State plan out of conformity with the Social Security Act. Judicial review of such decisions, a remedy which has been provided under many grant-in-aid programs enacted subsequently, has been suggested as a solution. Considerable attention was focused on the problem by the former Kelley Commission of New York, which investigated the conditions surrounding Federal-State disagreements in public assistance in the early 1950's. The report of this commission, which frequently has been cited, recommended judicial review. Subsequently, the interest of State and local officials in judicial review has waxed hot and cold as problems and disagreements have arisen with the Federal agency.

Bills that would provide for such review have been introduced in the Congress. In the 2d session of the 87th Congress, S. 3787 was introduced by Senators JAVITS and KEATING, of New York and METCALF, of Montana, while in the 1st session of the 88th Congress, Representative CURTIS, of Missouri, introduced a similar but not identical bill (H.R. 6202). S. 3787 would have added a section